# General Information

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fund** | MPTF_00300: Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Fund (IRAF) | | | | | |
| **FMP Record** | MPTF_00300_00007: Enhancing national and sub-national capacity for resilient infrastructure in the Maldives | | | | | |
| **MPTFO Project Id** | | | | | | |
| **Start Date** | | | | | | |
| **End Date** | | | | | | |
| **Applicants** | **Status** | **Contact Type** | **Name** | **e-mail** | **Position** | **Telephone** |
| | Active: 12-Jun-2023 1:55:00 AM | Project Manager | Ahmed Shifaz | ahmed.shifaz@undp.org | | |
| | Active: 03-Jan-2024 1:39:00 AM | Project Manager | Fizan Ahmed | fizan.ahmed@undp.org | | |
| | Active: 07-Mar-2024 2:27:00 AM | Project Manager | Shifa Saeed | shifa.saeed@undp.org | | |
| | Active: 20-Mar-2024 2:53:00 AM | Project Manager | Shadha Hussain | shadha.hussain@undp.org | | |
| **Signatories** | **Signature Process** | **Role** | **Name of Organization** | **Name** | **User Email** | |
| | Digital | Signatory | Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) | Mr Amit Prothi | amit.prothi@cdri.world | |
| | Manual | Signatory | Ministry of Construction & Infrastructure | Mr. Ibrahim Thoaam Mohamed | ibrahim.thoaam@infrastructure.gov.mv | |
| | Digital | Signatory | UNDP: UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | Mr Enrico Gaveglia | enrico.gaveglia@undp.org | |
| | Digital | Signatory | UNDP: UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | Mr Ronald Jackson | ronald.jackson@undp.org | |
| **Contacts** | **Contact Type** | **Name** | **e-mail** | **Position** | **Additional e-mail** | **Telephone** |
| | Focal Point | Hassan Shiyaz | hassan.shiyaz@infrastructure.gov.mv | Project Manager Maldives Urban Development and Resilience Project Infrastructure Department | umaima.rasheed@infrastructure.gov.mv | +9607745155 |
| | Focal Point | Musab Habeeb | musab.habeeb@mma.gov.mv | Deputy Manager, Insurance Licensing and Regulation Section, Insurance Division | | |

**Description**

The Maldives is currently in the process of decentralization while also expanding its infrastructure investments in an effort to provide essential public services to all inhabited islands. Services such as housing, water and sanitation, roads, harbors and airports. At present, there are limitations in the capacity and skills of subnational governments to identify, undertake planning and implementation of resilient infrastructure development.

Resilience gaps of Infrastructure gaps are of serious significance, particularly for local infrastructure systems in 187 inhabited islands of the country. Given the small and low-lying geographic nature of the islands, all critical infrastructure is in close proximity to the coast. Infrastructure is constantly exposed to coastal hazards such as sea swells, storm surges and associated coastal flooding.

The inadequate capacity for infrastructure governance is profound among island councils. Interviews narrate that funding is never enough and leadership and government personnel lack capacity for project planning, technical design evaluation and procurement procedures, inspection and quality assurance.

Systemically factoring disaster and climate risks into infrastructure planning and management is also quite limited. Inadequate risk awareness more so understanding and application to infrastructure planning and management including the associated land use planning is a very common comment from almost all stakeholders. Prevailing perception of risk is based on historical events, and this pose a barrier to understanding and accepting the differences that a climate changed world and Maldives.

Weak infrastructure governance can result in poor maintenance of infrastructure and disruptions to the provision of essential services for individuals, households, communities, and businesses. In broader terms, weak infrastructure governance can prevent well thought-out investment planning, which can slow economic growth, and reduce competitiveness, economic opportunities and improvements in human capital. This can also contribute to rapid obsolescence of infrastructure as well as higher maintenance and repair costs. The direct financial cost of disrupted infrastructure services on businesses and households can be very high for Maldives.

It is not standard practice for public infrastructure in Maldives to be insured. It is therefore in dire need of protection using insurance models and fundamental steps are required. The loss and damage to public assets and infrastructure arising from increasing frequency and intensity of hydrometeorological events and the projected sea level rise are of immediate concern to communities with long coastlines and narrow and low-lying land. This could pose risks on 44% of settlement footprints on all islands which are within 100 meters of the shoreline, and more than 70% of all critical infrastructures (such as airports, ports, telecom towers) that are within 100 meters of coastline. Maldives' strategy for financing the reconstruction and rehabilitation of public assets has typically depended on its fiscal budget, which has not been effective.

The prevailing risk financing model of risk retention (reliance on budget reserves, reallocation, contingent credit lines) is a blunt instrument, and insurance models would be required to transfer risk in the face of climate change.

To address the issue of infrastructure resilience in the Maldives the following 2 key actions are proposed.

**Capacity building of subnational governments. Suggested actions in this regard include:**

**1.1 Delivery of training sessions for local government authorities on resilient infrastructure – The trainings would cover** concepts ranging from on local planning, land-use planning, climate change, climate resilience, disaster assessment and valuation, nature-based solutions and risk reduction planning. Trainings to be delivered for 3 regions; north, central and south Maldives. Trainings would be delivered by team of experts and primarily require the participation of planning officers (civil servants) in the councils.

**1.2 Development of digital training courses.** Based on the course contents of the in-person trainings under 1.1, these contents would be further refined and converted into digital training modules. The training contents will require modification and also offer successively advanced modules on each theme i.e. beginner, intermediate and advanced.

**1.3 Institutionalizing online training courses.** In partnership with Civil Service Commission and the Local Government Authority, the digital training courses would be hosted on 'Kiyeveni' the online training portal of the Local Government Authority which is the parent body of all local councils. The trainings would also need to be integrated into the mandatory training and onboarding requirements for staff and elected officials of local councils.

**2. Application of disaster/crisis risk insurance. Suggested actions in this regard include:**

**2.1 *Assessing Insurance Protection Gap and Developing a Comprehensive Risk Assessment***

Mandating insurance for public assets requires preliminary studies to identify the existing insurance protection gaps in the market. Upon determination of the gaps, a comprehensive risk assessment will need to be conducted to determine which assets require mandatory insurance. This activity will involve the following:

1. Working with experts in climatology and other relevant fields to formulate risk models to assess vulnerabilities to disasters including climate-related risks. This will include conducting a country-specific disaster risk assessment and the formulation of a detailed disaster risk profile, considering meteorological, oceanographic, environmental, and other relevant parameters. The emphasis will be on predicting conditions that would give rise to disasters such as extreme weather events, with a forecast spanning 20 to 30 years to account for long-term climate patterns and fluctuations.
2. Assessing insurance coverage and quantifying the insurance protection gap. The findings will be consolidated in a comprehensive report which will provide policymakers with actionable recommendations based on the long-term climate outlook.

**2.2 *Conduct Feasibility Study to Determine Viable Options to Develop a Catastrophe Risk Insurance Pool***

This activity will facilitate improvements in the legal and regulatory framework and helps to tailor-make insurance schemes for disaster risk reduction at the regional level and increase awareness in mitigating climate change and disaster risk through policy measures. This will involve:

1. the development of a Catastrophe Risk Insurance Pool aimed at enhancing the Maldives' disaster risk resilience which includes undertaking a feasibility study to assess the potential structure and viability of the pool and exploring Public-Private Partnership (PPP) options available.
2. Engaging legal and technical experts to:
   - Develop a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for establishing the pool.
   - Define the roles and responsibilities of the MMA in overseeing and regulating the pool.
   - Determine the financial structure of the pool, including capital requirements, premium setting mechanisms, and risk-sharing arrangements
3. Working with the insurance industry to establish strategic partnerships with financial institutions, government agencies, reinsurers, and international organizations.
4. Collaboration with specialized risk modeling agencies to develop region-specific catastrophe risk models.
5. Implementing public awareness initiatives, with a focus on engaging policymakers.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Universal Markers** | **Gender Equality Marker** | **Risk** | | |
| | • GEM1 - The Key Activity contributes to GEWE in a limited way | • Low Risk | | |
| **Fund Specific Markers** | **THEMATIC FOCUS** | **Themes**<br>• KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH, INNOVATION<br>• TRAINING, PEER LEARNING, SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, CAPACITY BUILDING SERVICES | | |
| | **GEOGRAPHICAL WINDOWS** | **Geographical Funding windows**<br>• Small Island Developing States (IRIS) | | |
| | **SECTORAL FOCUS** | **SECTORS**<br>• Power<br>• Transport<br>• Water<br>• Coastal zone<br>• Multi-sector | | |
| | **ELIGIBILITY TO RECEIVE IRAF FUNDING** | **ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA - SELECT RELEVANT CRITERIA APPLYING TO YOUR ORGANIZATION -ATTENTION UN ORGANIZATIONS : ONLY SELECT n/a)**<br>• Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) assessment: Your organization has undergone a HACT micro assessment to receive funding from the UN system less than two years ago (in the last 24 months).If yes, please upload the HACT report in Documents tab. | | |
| **Geographical Scope** | **Geographical Scope** | **Name of the Region** | **Region(s)** | **Country** |
| | • Country | | • Asia | • Maldives |
| **Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners** | **UN Participating Organizations** | **Government/ Multilateral/ NGO/ Other** | **New Entities** | **Implementing Partners** |
| | • UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | | Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure - Maldives<br>United Nations Development Programme - Maldives Country Office<br>Local Government Authority - Maldives<br>Maldives Monetary Authority |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Programme and Project Cost** | **Participating Organization** | **Amount (in USD)** | **Comments** |
| | **Budget Requested** | | |
| | UNDP | $499,990.00 | Total project resource envelope including fees |
| | **Total Budget Requested** | **$499,990.00** | |
| | **Tranches** | | |

| Tranche 1 | | Tranche 2 | | Tranche 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP (20%)<br>**Total:** | $99,998.00<br>**$99,998.00** | UNDP (50%)<br>**Total:** | $249,995.00<br>**$249,995.00** | UNDP (30%)<br>**Total:** | $149,997.00<br>**$149,997.00** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Other Sources (Parallel Funding)** | | |
| | UNDP | | Full funding envelope requested for Maldives project |
| | **Total** | **$499,990.00** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Thematic Keywords** | • Early warning systems<br>• Recovery and Build Back Better<br>• Nature Based Solutions |
| **Programme Duration** | **Anticipated Start Date**: 01-Jul-2024<br>**Duration (In months)**: 24<br>**Anticipated End Date**: 01-Jul-2026 |

## Narratives

| Title | Text |
|---|---|
| Qualification of the Participating Organization: Mission & mandate | The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the United Nations lead agency on international development. UNDP's mandate is to end poverty, build democratic governance, rule of law, and inclusive institutions. We advocate for change, and connect countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. |
| Qualification of the Participating Organization: Organization geographical coverage | UNDP works in 170 countries and territories to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality. UNDP helps countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities, and to build resilience to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP's work is concentrated in three focus areas; sustainable development, democratic governance and peace building, and climate and disaster resilience. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Qualification of the Participating Organization: Thematic expertise relevant to the project | The UNDP Strategic Plan 2022 – 2025 outlines how UNDP intends to work together with our partners to deliver what's required of us in these extraordinary times. Collaborating across the revitalized UN system and beyond for stronger collective results. Applying integrated approaches aimed at transformative change. Supporting governments and communities to rebound from COVID-19 and build forward better. The Strategic Plan is grounded in UNDP's continued commitment to eradicating poverty, accompanying countries in their pathways towards the SDGs and working towards the Paris Agreement. It envisions bold goals, making a difference to millions of lives, including through tackling multidimensional poverty, energy access, elections participation and development financing. It explains how UNDP will develop our six signature solutions – powered by digitalisation, innovation and development financing – for greater impact.<br><br>The UNDP has been serving in the Maldives for more than 45 years and has worked on sustainable development, democratic governance and peace building, and climate and disaster resilience in the country. In all its work, the organization makes concerted efforts to meet the needs of the most disadvantaged, marginalised and vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth.<br><br>The Country Programme Document for Maldives (2022–2026) aims to help the Government of Maldives achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, strongly aligned with the UN Cooperation Framework, as well as the National Strategic Action Plan, Maldives National Resilience and Recovery Plan and guided by the UNDP New Strategic Plan through three programmatic priorities:<br><br>i) Inclusive, sustainable and thriving livelihoods<br><br>ii) Sustainable natural resource management and climate resilience<br><br>iii) Anticipatory and accountable governance for and by the people<br><br>The goals of the CDRI and UNDP therefore align closely. |
| Qualification of the Participating Organization: Human Resources | UNDP Maldives' Resilience and Climate Change team currently comprises of 10 persons who oversee a variety of projects and programmes relating to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk resilience. The unit works in close collaboration with and supported by a wider organization of 35 staff from other strategic programming units and operations teams.<br><br>The Maldives office is supported by UNDP's Bangkok Regional Hub where technical advisors from environment and crisis bureau of the UNDP's Global Policy Network (GPN) are based. UNDP's work in country offices are advised through this policy network and would be engaged in the rollout of this initiative. |
| Qualification of the Participating Organization: Portfolio analysis | **UNDP Maldives has managed an average of US$ 10 million of programming per year for the past 5 years. The majority of this programming is related to the resilience and climate change portfolio. More information can be found at https://www.undp.org/maldives/projects** |
| Project justification: Needs assessment and Rationale (Word limit 1000) | The Maldives is currently in the process of decentralization while also expanding its infrastructure investments in an effort to provide essential public services to all inhabited islands. Services such as housing, water and sanitation, roads, harbors and airports. At present, there are limitations in the capacity and skills of subnational governments to identify, undertake planning and implementation of resilient infrastructure development.<br><br>Resilience gaps of Infrastructure gaps are of serious significance, particularly for local infrastructure systems in 187 inhabited islands of the country. Given the small and low-lying geographic nature of the islands, all critical infrastructure is in close proximity to the coast. Infrastructure is constantly exposed to coastal hazards such as sea swells, storm surges and associated coastal flooding.<br><br>The inadequate capacity for infrastructure governance is profound among island councils. Interviews narrate that funding is never enough and leadership and government personnel lack capacity for project planning, technical design evaluation and procurement procedures, inspection and quality assurance.<br><br>Systemically factoring disaster and climate risks into infrastructure planning and management is also quite limited. Inadequate risk awareness more so understanding and application to infrastructure planning and management including the associated land use planning is a very common comment from almost all stakeholders. Prevailing perception of risk is based on historical events, and this pose a barrier to understanding and accepting the differences that a climate changed world and Maldives.<br><br>Weak infrastructure governance can result in poor maintenance of infrastructure and disruptions to the provision of essential services for individuals, households, communities, and businesses. In broader terms, weak infrastructure governance can prevent well thought-out investment planning, which can slow economic growth, and reduce competitiveness, economic opportunities and improvements in human capital. This can also contribute to rapid obsolescence of infrastructure as well as higher maintenance and repair costs. The direct financial cost of disrupted infrastructure services on businesses and households can be very high for Maldives.<br><br>It is not standard practice for public infrastructure in Maldives to be insured. It is therefore in dire need of protection using insurance models and fundamental steps are required. The loss and damage to public assets and infrastructure arising from increasing frequency and intensity of hydrometeorological events and the projected sea level rise are of immediate concern to communities with long coastlines and narrow and low-lying land. This could pose risks on 44% of settlement footprints on all islands which are within 100 meters of the shoreline, and more than 70% of all critical infrastructures (such as airports, ports, telecom towers) that are within 100 meters of coastline. Maldives' strategy for financing the reconstruction and rehabilitation of public assets has typically depended on its fiscal budget, which has not been effective.<br><br>The prevailing risk financing model of risk retention (reliance on budget reserves, reallocation, contingent credit lines) is a blunt instrument, and insurance models would be required to transfer risk in the face of climate change. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Goal (Word limit 100) | The project goal is to address the issue of infrastructure resilience in Maldives by enhancing the national and sub-national capacity for resilient infrastructure. This project would contribute to the following SDGs:<br><br>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure<br><br>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities<br><br>SDG 13: Climate Action |
| Project Objectives (Word limit 100) | The two main objectives of the project include capacity building of subnational government and application of disaster/crisis risk insurance to the national context. |
| Project Key deliverables (Word limit 250) | **Deliverables for 1. Capacity building of subnational governments:**<br><br>1.1 Delivery of training sessions for local government authorities on resilient infrastructure<br><br>1.2 Development of digital training courses.<br><br>1.3 Institutionalizing online training courses.<br><br>**Deliverables for 2. Application of disaster/crisis risk insurance:**<br><br>2.1 *Assessing Insurance Protection Gap and Developing a Comprehensive Risk Assessment*<br><br>2.2 *Conduct Feasibility Study to Determine Viable Options to Develop a Catastrophe Risk Insurance Pool* |
| Project Approach and Methodology (Word limit 1000) | N/A |
| Project Expected Impacts (Word limit 500) | Resilience gaps of Infrastructure gaps are of serious significance, particularly for local infrastructure systems in 187 inhabited islands of the country. Given the low-lying geographic nature of the islands, all critical infrastructure is in close proximity to the coast and is constantly exposed to coastal hazards such as sea swells, storm surges and associated coastal flooding. The islands are under threat to high impact and low probability tsunami events. The tsunami of 2004 destroyed upto more than 4,000 public buildings and houses and estimated total damages in the Maldives to be approximately US$470 million, which is close to 62 percent of GDP. Most of the losses were concentrated in housing and tourism, with education, fishing, and transport also heavily affected .<br><br>National and subnational infrastructure  systems needs protection from the potential adverse impacts of natural climate vulnerability more so with climate change impacts. While empirical data does not exist, an ongoing UNDP study indicates that historical losses due to weather events amount to US 12 million dollar/year in Maldives. All are uninsured and government assumes full fiscal responsibility.<br><br>Infrastructure governance. The Government of Maldives have prioritized Resiliency of Infrastructure in their Nationally Determined Contribution with the following plans/commitments.<br><br>The inadequate capacity for infrastructure governance is profound among island councils. Interviews narrate that funding is never enough and leadership and government personnel lack capacity for project planning, technical design evaluation and procurement procedures, inspection and quality assurance.<br><br>While the construction industry is among the top three contributors to the country's GDP and supports the tourism and fisheries industries, comments from all respondents in Male revealed many areas of improvement in infrastructure governance.<br><br>Systemically factoring disaster and climate risks into infrastructure planning and management. Inadequate risk awareness more so understanding and application to infrastructure planning and management including the associated land use planning is a very common comment from almost all stakeholders.<br><br>Disaster losses and damages are being collected by the NDMA for several years which provide the only open-source data for trend analysis. This however needs to be improved on various ways- in the taxonomy to cover climate loss and damage, quality assurance, more so to derive analysis useful for the infrastructure sector.<br><br>Mobilising finance for resilient infrastructure, particularly for local infrastructure system. An unquantified risk financing and climate adaptation finance deficit exists. The government response to support affected population and sectors have reduced significantly its fiscal space and have resorted to borrowing where higher interest rates and short-term loan maturity prevail. While there is a high domestic savings, Banks operational in the country are market oriented and focus on viable products where high turnover is favored over long-term risk financing. Insurance schemes are being discussed, but none are operational that supports viable disaster/climate risk financing. |
| Project Alignment/Complementarity with Global, Regional & National Commitments | This project would contribute to the following priority areas of the SAMOA Pathway<br><br>Climate change - supporting the Maldives to develop capacities within its governance structure to understand and plan for climate change impacts.<br><br>Sustainable transportation - Working with subnational governments to plan for more sustainable urban and peri urban transportation options<br><br>Social development - Ensuring that green and sustainable development pathways are inclusive and work to reduce inequalities especially for those furthest behind. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Contribution to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction targets | This project would contribute to the following goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction<br><br>Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk. - councils will be better equipped with knowledge, skills and tools to plan for resilience in their communities.<br><br>Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk. - Councils will have recieved criticial decision making and policy making information to be able to plan for risk reduction in their communities<br><br>Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience. - Investing in capacity building is a key priority for the Maldives in terms of climate resilience and planning.<br><br>Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. - |
| Project Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) plan | On the risk insurance works, the project will ensure that all gender dimensions are considered when formulating outputs. These indicators will be integrated into the terms of reference for all consultancies under the project.<br><br>On the capacity building trainings, it will be mandatory for each council to ensure that 1 female staff or council member attends the training sessions. Training sessions will be organized in ways that accomodate for gender considerations and special considerations will be given for instances where women participation is challenging or limited. UNDP will target to ensure that at least 30% of participants are women. |
| Project Sustainability strategy | The project would work closely with the parent body of all local councils which is the Local Government Authority (LGA). The LGA has an online training platform for local councils and it is intended that the modules developed will be converted into e-learning and made available for all existing and incoming councils.<br><br>Furthermore, UNDP has an ongoing initiative with the LGA to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into local planning processes and this initiative on resilient infrastructure would fit well within the umbrella of this project. The project teams for both projects will be working closely to ensure maximum complementarity.<br><br>Regarding insurance and disaster risk modelling, we have identified potential open-source solutions that could be adopted by the Government and island councils to conduct credible disaster risk modelling and cost-benefit-analysis for adaptation projects. Such frameworks as CLIMADA by ETH Zurich and the OASIS Loss Modelling Framework are free to use and hence can be implemented through these institutions with minimal additional resources. These models are however algorithmically and mathematically complex, and being non-parametric models, their implementation will require contextualized training data to function. What is then required is capacity development. It is the intent of the project to train staff from the government and councils to use a framework such as those mentioned above for localized risk modelling. This training shall encompass both training on the rules of data engineering for the selected framework and framework implementation. Furthermore, training modules on these areas shall also be developed and made available on the Kiyeveni portal. This will ensure the prolonged sustainability of the function after the lifetime of the project and resilience against labour turnover. Furthermore, the Maldives central bank (MMA) will introduce an institutional framework on disaster risk insurance as a means to continue the development of the sector. |
| Project Implementation | The project is intended to be implemented through the UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality where UNDP assumes the responsibility for day-to-day project implementation, operations and management. In doing so, the UNDP country office will seek the support of the UNDP's Operations, communications and monitoring teams who's engagements would be supported through direct project cost recovery. The project will work closely with the Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Ifrastructure through coordination meetings which are held on pre-agreed frequency. All documents related to the project (reports, TORs, deliverables etc) will be reviewed and cleared by the MNPHI team prior to finalization.<br><br>The project is intended to finance 1 project manager which would either be financing an existing UNDP position or a dedicated hire.<br><br>Stakeholder coordination arrangements for the project implementation are expected to entail a partner coordination group which would comprise of representatives from UNDP and MNPHI. LGA would also be added when implementation commences.<br><br>Furthermore, engagement of beneficiaries of the local councils will be sought with the support of LGA including identification or priority locations and target audiences for the training.<br><br>Project monitoring will be conducted by UNDP and quarterly project reports will be produced and disseminated among institutional stakeholders. It is not expected that field (travel) monitoring will be required beyond attending and conducting the in-person trainings but UNDP will undertake these on a 6 month basis where required. The M&E will be supported by the UNDP Country Office M&E focal person. |

Project Timeline

| | | | | | | | | 2023 | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Description of goods and services | Procurement category | Type of contract | Unit of measure | Quantity | Estimated Unit price in USD | Estimated budget | Selection process | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Assessing Insurance Protection Gap and Developing a Comprehensive Risk Assessment | Consultancy | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 67,500.00 | $ 67,500.00 | Tender | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| Conduct Feasibility Study to Determine Viable Options to Develop a Catastrophe Risk Insurance Pool | Consultancy | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 82,500.00 | $ 82,500.00 | Tender | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| Stakeholder consultations on training needs including topics and modes of delivery | Services | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 3,000.00 | $ 3,000.00 | Tender | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| Development of gender responsive training sessions | Consultancy | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 30,000.00 | $ 30,000.00 | Tender | | | x | x | | | | | |
| Gender responsive training workshops held in 3 regions of the Maldives | Consultancy | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 158,979.00 | $ 158,979.00 | Tender | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| Conversion of in-person trainings into digital training modules and pilot testing | Consultancy | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 50,000.00 | $ 50,000.00 | Tender | | | | | | x | x | x | |
| Stakeholder consultations on institutionalizing training courses as part of mandatory or optional trainings for local councils | Services | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ - | $ - | NA | | | | | | | x | x | |
| Linking trainings to council performance indexes | Consultancy | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 2,000.00 | $ 2,000.00 | Tender | | | | | | x | x | x | |
| Integrate/host training courses on Kiyeveni online training portal | Consultancy | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 10,000.00 | $ 10,000.00 | Tender | | | | | | | | x | x |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | $ 403,979 | $ 403,979 | | | | | | | | | | |

Project Procurement plan

| Description of goods and services | Procurement category | Type of contract | Unit of measure | Quantity | Estimated Unit price in USD | Estimated budget | Selection process |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assessing Insurance Protection Gap and Developing a Comprehensive Risk Assessment | Consultancy | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 67,500.00 | $ 67,500.00 | Tender |
| Conduct Feasibility Study to Determine Viable Options to Develop a Catastrophe Risk Insurance Pool | Consultancy | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 82,500.00 | $ 82,500.00 | Tender |
| Stakeholder consultations on training needs including topics and modes of delivery | Services | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 3,000.00 | $ 3,000.00 | Tender |
| Development of gender responsive training sessions | Consultancy | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 30,000.00 | $ 30,000.00 | Tender |
| Gender responsive training workshops held in 3 regions of the Maldives | Consultancy | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 158,979.00 | $ 158,979.00 | Tender |
| Conversion of in-person trainings into digital training modules and pilot testing | Consultancy | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 50,000.00 | $ 50,000.00 | Tender |
| Stakeholder consultations on institutionalizing training courses as part of mandatory or optional trainings for local councils | Services | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ - | $ - | NA |
| Linking trainings to council performance indexes | Consultancy | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 2,000.00 | $ 2,000.00 | Tender |
| Integrate/host training courses on Kiyeveni online training portal | Consultancy | Institutional contract | lump sum | 1 | $ 10,000.00 | $ 10,000.00 | Tender |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | $ 403,979 | $ 403,979 | |

## SDG Targets

| Target | Description |
|---|---|
| **Main Goals** | |
| **Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation** | |
| TARGET_9.a | 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States |
| **Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable** | |
| TARGET_11.3 | 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries |
| TARGET_11.b | 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels |
| **Secondary Goals** | |
| **Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts2** | |
| TARGET_13.3 | 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning |
| TARGET_13.b | 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities |

## SDG Indicators

| Indicator Code | Description |
|---|---|
| C200305 | 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |
| C130b01 | 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate c |

## Contribution to SDGs

| Participating Organization | % TARGET_9.a | % TARGET_11.3 | % TARGET_11.b | % TARGET_13.b | % TARGET_13.3 | % Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 100 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total contribution by target** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | |
| **Project contribution to SDG by target** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **100** |

## List of documents

| Document | Document Type | Document Source | Document Abstract | Document Date | Classification | Featured | Status | Modified By | Modified On |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 06-06-24 Maldives Revisions Compilation-CDRI Response.pdf | Other Docs | Project | Compilation of comments for the finalization of the project document. | 06-Jun-2024 | Internal | No | Finalized | sophie.baranes@undp.org | 02-Aug-2024 6:18:44 AM |
| Final_CDRI_IRIS_IPR_UNDP_Maldives-Signed (1).pdf | Other Docs | Project | IPR- Signed | 19-Jul-2024 | Confidential | No | Finalized | shadha.hussain@undp.org | 25-Jul-2024 8:19:23 AM |
| 13-06-24 Stakeholder list.xlsx | Other Docs | Project Narrative | Preliminary list of stakeholders | 13-Jun-2024 | Internal | No | Draft | ahmed.shifaz@undp.org | 13-Jun-2024 7:14:12 AM |
| Implementation timeline.xlsx | Other Docs | Project | Project Workplan and Timeline excel file | 15-Jun-2023 | Internal | No | Draft | ahmed.shifaz@undp.org | 15-Jun-2023 2:45:14 PM |
| Procurement plan.xlsx | Other Docs | Project | Procurement plan for the project | 15-Jun-2023 | Internal | No | Draft | ahmed.shifaz@undp.org | 15-Jun-2023 2:43:10 PM |
| SAP2019-2023.pdf | Other Docs | Project | Maldives Government's Strategic Action Plan2019 - 2023 which outlines its adaptation, mitigation and DRR goals including resilience building through ' Jazeeraa Dhiriulhun' or Island life outcome. | 30-Mar-2019 | External | No | Finalized | ahmed.shifaz@undp.org | 15-Jun-2023 1:38:28 PM |
| UNDP-MV-CPD-2022-2026-FINAL.pdf | Other Docs | Project Narrative | UNDP Country Programme Document 2022 - 2026 | 30-Nov-2021 | Internal | No | Finalized | ahmed.shifaz@undp.org | 15-Jun-2023 1:34:49 PM |
| UNDP-Strategic-Plan-2022-2025_1.pdf | Other Docs | Project | UNDP Strategic Plan 2022 - 2025 | 01-Jan-2023 | External | No | Finalized | ahmed.shifaz@undp.org | 15-Jun-2023 1:34:12 PM |
| Annual-Report-2022.pdf | Annual Report | Project | UNDP Global Annual report | 01-Mar-2023 | External | No | Finalized | ahmed.shifaz@undp.org | 15-Jun-2023 1:31:42 PM |
| UNDP_IRIS_endorsement_letter[1].pdf | Other Docs | Project | Government Endorsement letter | 15-Jun-2023 | Internal | No | Finalized | ahmed.shifaz@undp.org | 15-Jun-2023 1:31:21 PM |
| Maldives IRIS_EoI_Template.docx | Concept Note | Project | CDRI IRIS Concept note | 01-Feb-2023 | Internal | No | Finalized | ahmed.shifaz@undp.org | 15-Jun-2023 11:29:03 AM |

## Project Results

| Outcome | Output | Description |
|---|---|---|
| IRAF OUTCOME 3 - Countries have increased access to knowledge and resources to increase the resilience and inclusivity of their existing and future critical infrastructure systems by 2030 | | CDRI offers direct technical assistance and grants to countries to develop and adopt enhanced disaster resilent and inclusive standards and practices for infrastructure system development through direct calls for proposals, access to relevant knowledge products and solutions meant to address specific geographical or sectoral vulnerabilities, and advisory services. |
| | Output 3.1 SIDS are better equipped with knowledge and resources to increase the resilience and inclusivity of their critical infrastructure systems | CDRI will support SIDS countries or regions with the development and adoption of DRI country systems, standards and practices, and access to knowledge products and advisory services that are locally relevant in SIDS contexts. |
| | Activities | |
| | No activities available. | |
| Improved Capacity at subnational level for disaster resilient infrastructure planning and execution | | CDRI plays a central role in brokering partnerships to connect global, regional and local knowledge and innovation to increase understanding of risk and promote locally relevant DRI solutions. |

| Outcome | Output | Description |
|---|---|---|
| | Output 1.1 Delivery of training sessions for local government authorities on resilient infrastructure | The trainings would cover concepts ranging from local planning, land use planning, climate change, climate resilience, disaster assessment and valuation, nature based solutions, risk reduction planning. Trainings to be delivered for 3 regions: north, central and south Maldives. Trainings would be delivered by a team of experts and primarily would require the participation of planning officers (civil servants) in the councils. |

Activities

| Title | Description | Lead Participating Organization | Participating Organization | Other Organizations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stakeholder consultations on training needs including topics and modes of delivery | Work with national counterparts to identify specific training needs, learning objectives, topics, resources and methodologies to be deployed. | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | MCI, LGA |
| Development of gender responsive training sessions | Working through specialized consultant, the training needs are to be expanded into a multi segment learning course which can be delivered both in person or through a learning platform. | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | MCI, LGA |
| Gender responsive training workshops held in 3 regions of the Maldives | The MNPHI is targeting to hold 3 training workshops in 3 regions of the Maldives covering representatives from all administrative atolls of the country. The trainings will be delivered in a central location for each region and will include at least 2 representatives from each atoll/city councils | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | MCI, LGA |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Output 1.2 Development of digital training courses | Based on the course contents of the in person trainings under 1.1, these contents would be further refined and converted into digital training modules. The training contents would require modifications and also offer successively advanced modules on each theme i.e. beginner, intermediate and advanced. |

Activities

| Title | Description | Lead Participating Organization | Participating Organization | Other Organizations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conversion of in-person trainings into digital training modules and pilot testing | Based on the piloting of the in person training workshops, the same training curriculum will be converted into an online training modules that councils can undertake as a self-paced training tool. | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | MCI, LGA |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Output 1.3 Institutionalizing online courses | In partnership with civil services commission and the local government authority, the digital training courses would be hosted on "Kiyeveni" the online training portal of the Local Government Authority which is the parent body of all local councils. The trainings would also need to be integrated into the mandatory training and onboarding requirements for staff and elected officials of local councils. |

| Outcome | Output | Description | Lead Participating Organization | Participating Organization | Other Organizations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Activities | | | | |
| | Stakeholder consultations on institutionalizing training courses as part of mandatory or optional trainings for local councils | The online learning courses will be launched as an optional training. however, UNDP will work with the LGA to integrate the course into KPIs of the councils. Therefore ensuring that all current and future/incoming councils would have undergone a harmonized training on the subject. | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | MCI, LGA |
| | Linking trainings to council performance indexes | UNDP will work with the LGA to integrate the course into KPIs of the councils. Therefore ensuring that all current and future/incoming councils would have undergone a harmonized training on the subject. | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | MCI, LGA |
| | Integrate/host training courses on Kiyeveni online training portal | The online training courses will be formally launched on the LGA's existing local council learning platform. | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | MCI, LGA |
| Introduction of disaster/crisis risk insurance | | National research, sensitization and pilot testing of disaster/crisi risk insurance in the Maldives | | | |
| | Output 2.1 Assessing insurance protection gap and developing a comprehensive risk assessment | Mandating insurance for public assets requires preliminary studies to identify the existing insurance protection gaps in the market. Upon determination of the gaps, a comprehensive risk assessment will need to be conducted to determine which assets require mandatory insurance. | | | |
| | Activities | | | | |
| | Working with experts in climatology and other relevant fields, to formulate risk models to assess vulnerabilities to disasters including climate related risks | Conducting a country specific disaster risk assessment and the formulation of a detailed disaster risk profile, considering meteorological, oceanographic, environmental and other relevant parameters. | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | MMA, |
| | Assessing insurance coverage and quantifying the insurance protection gap | Findings will be consolidated in a comprehensive report which will provide policy makers with actionable recommendations based on long term outlook. | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | MMA |
| | Output 2.2 Conduct feasibility study to determine viable options to develop a catastrophe risk insurance pool | This activity will facilitate the improvement in the legal and regulatory framework and help to tailor make insurance schemes for disaster risk reduction at the regional level and increase awareness in mitigating climate change and disaster risk through policy measures. | | | |

| Outcome | Output | Description |
|---|---|---|
| | Activities | |

| Title | Description | Lead Participating Organization | Participating Organization | Other Organizations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Development of a catastrophe risk insurance pool aimed at enhancing the Maldives disaster risk resilience | Undertaking a feasibility study to assess the potential structure and viability of the pool and exploring PPP options | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | MMA |
| Engaging legal and technical experts | With purpose to develop a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for establishing the pool, define the roles and responsibilities of the MMA in overseeing and regulating the pool, determine the financial structure of the pool, including capital requirements, premium setting mechanisms and risk sharing arrangements. | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | MMA |
| Working with Insurance industry to establish strategic partnerships | Partnerships essential with financial institutions, government agencies, re-insurers, and international organizations | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | MMA |
| Collaboration with specialized risk modeling agencies | Development of region specific catastrophe risk models | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | MMA |
| Implementation of public awareness intiatives | Focus on engaging general public as well as policy makers | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | MMA |

| Project Management | | Project Management costs |
|---|---|---|
| | Project Management Costs | Staff and other personnel<br>Supplies, Commodities, Materials<br>Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation<br>Travel<br>General Operating and other Direct Costs |

Activities

| Title | Description | Lead Participating Organization | Participating Organization | Other Organizations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staff and other personnel | Staff and other personnel | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | |
| Supplies, Commodities, Materials | Supplies, Commodities, Materials | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | |
| Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation | Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | |
| Travel | Travel | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | |
| General Operating and other Direct Costs | General Operating and other Direct Costs | UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) | | |

## Signature Indicators

| Indicator Title | Component Title | Description | Means of Verification | Category | Cycle | Scope | Value Type | Baseline Value | Baseline Year | Target Value | Target Year | Linked Outcome / Output |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No signature indicators available. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Imported Fund Outcome / Output Indicators

| Indicator Title | Component Title | Description | Means of Verification | Category | Cycle | Scope | Value Type | Baseline Value | Baseline Year | Target Value | Target Year | Linked Outcome / Output |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IRAF SIDS OUTPUT 3.1 - INDICATOR 2 (advisory services) | | Nb. of technical experts deployed to SIDS countries to support institution and people skill develoment in inclusive DRI | CDRI IRAF annual report IRIS impact monitoring reports | Capacity | Yearly | Country | Number | 0 | 2022 | 3 expert consultants deployed | 2025 | |
| IRAF OUTCOME 3 - INDICATOR 2 (locally relevant knowledge) | | Increase in Nb. of knowledge products and innovation that offer locally relevant solutions to address specific geographical vulnerabilities (SIDS, urban, mountains) or critical infrastructure vulnerabilities disseminated to countries | CDRI public website and DRI platform | Capacity | Yearly | Country | Number | 0 | 2022 | 3 knowledge products on risk insurance | 2027 | |
| IRAF SIDS OUTPUT 3.1 - INDICATOR 2 (locally relevant knowledge) | | Nb. of DRI / resilient recovery knowledge products that are locally relevant in SIDS contexts and promoting inclusion, community knowledge and/or nature-based solutions, disseminated | CDRI website and DRI connect platform IRIS impact monitoring reports | Capacity | Yearly | Country | Number | 0 | 2022 | 3 knowledge products developed on risk insurance and capacity building toolkits | 2025 | |

## Project Indicators

| Indicator Title | Component Title | Description | Means of Verification | Category | Cycle | Scope | Value Type | Baseline Value | Baseline Year | Target Value | Target Year | Linked Outcome / Output |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local councils have the knowledge and tools to undertake risk informed local development planning decisons | | Ensuring that local councils are able to access information and knowledge that would build their capacity to undertake risk informed resilient local development planning | Project Quarterly reports<br>No. of trainings available on Kiyeveni portal<br>No. of participants in training workshops<br>Pre-post tests | Capacity | At closure | Country | Number | 0 | 2022 | 30 | 2026 | **Outcome :** Improved Capacity at subnational level for disaster resilient infrastructure planning and execution<br>**Output:** Output 1.1 Delivery of training sessions for local government authorities on resilient infrastructure |
| | **No components available.** | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Indicator Title | Component Title | Description | Means of Verification | Category | Cycle | Scope | Value Type | Baseline Value | Baseline Year | Target Value | Target Year | Linked Outcome / Output |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Comprehensive research on risk insurance is developed and available for risk informed national and subnational policy making and investment decisions | | Development of risk insurance study | Project Quarterly reports No. of knowledge products developed | Policy | At closure | Country | Number | 0 | 2023 | 1 | 2026 | **Outcome :** Introduction of disaster/crisis risk insurance **Output:** Output 2.1 Assessing insurance protection gap and developing a comprehensive risk assessment |
| | **No components available.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Availability of digital training module on disaster resilient infrastructure | | Estbalishment/presence of digital training courses on Kiyeveni portal | Project Quarterly reports No. of knowledge products developed | Other | At closure | Country | Number | 0 | 2024 | 1 | 2026 | **Outcome :** Improved Capacity at subnational level for disaster resilient infrastructure planning and execution **Output:** Output 1.2 Development of digital training courses |
| | **No components available.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No of councils who undertake instutionalized digital trainings on disaster resilient infrastructure | | No of councils who undertake instutionalized digital trainings on disaster resilient infrastructure | LGA council annual reports | Capacity | At closure | Country | Number | 0 | 2023 | 30 | 2026 | **Outcome :** Improved Capacity at subnational level for disaster resilient infrastructure planning and execution **Output:** Output 1.3 Institutionalizing online courses |
| | **No components available.** | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Indicator Title | Component Title | Description | Means of Verification | Category | Cycle | Scope | Value Type | Baseline Value | Baseline Year | Target Value | Target Year | Linked Outcome / Output |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Existence of catastrophe risk insurance pool | | Existence of catastrophe risk insurance pool | MMA annual reports UNDP newsletters | Policy | At closure | Country | Number | 0 | 2023 | 1 | 2026 | **Outcome :** Introduction of disaster/crisis risk insurance **Output:** Output 2.2 Conduct feasibility study to determine viable options to develop a catastrophe risk insurance pool |
| | **No components available.** | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Risks

| Event | Category | Level | Likelihood | Impact | Mitigating Measures | Risk Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| There is a risk of low participation levels (particularly women) from local councils, as a result of competing priorities and limited number of staff. This would impact the overall effectiveness of the capacity building interventions. | • Social and Environmental | Low | Possible | Moderate | The project will give sufficient advance notice for councils to confirm three participants, including at least one woman. The key objectives of the training and incentives for participation will be emphasized through MNPHI and LGA as well, to ensure that the time commitment from confirmed participants is ensured for the duration of the training workshop. | Ahmed Shifaz |
| There is a risk of a potential turnover of elected council staff, as a result of local council elections in 2025. This may impact the retainment of capacities enhanced through this project. | • Political | Medium | Possible | Moderate | The participant composition from each atoll council will require the participation of at least one civil servant in addition to elected officials, which would ensure the continuity of institutional capacity and knowledge transfer beyond elected council terms. | Ahmed Shifaz |
| There is a risk that procurement processes will be prolonged and delayed, as a result of the limited pool of technical service providers available locally. This may impact the implementation timeline of the project. | • Operational | Medium | Possible | Moderate | 1) The project will build in buffer time into the procurement planning to reduce the impact of any delays on the project's implementation timeline. 2) The project will pair international consultants with local consultants, to bridge technical capacities with local context. | Ahmed Shifaz |

## Budget by UNSDG Categories: Over all

| Budget Lines | UNDP (7%) * | Total |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Staff and other personnel | $33,155.55 | $33,155.55 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | $5,244.96 | $5,244.96 |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation | $3,000.00 | $3,000.00 |
| 4. Contractual services | $403,979.00 | $403,979.00 |
| 5. Travel | $6,901.00 | $6,901.00 |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | | $0.00 |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs | $15,000.00 | $15,000.00 |
| **Project Costs Sub Total** | **$467,280.51** | **$467,280.51** |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs | $32,709.64 | $32,709.64 |
| **Total** | **$499,990.15** | **$499,990.15** |

## Budget by UNSDG Categories: 2024

| Budget Lines | Fiscal Year * | Description | UNDP (7%) * | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Staff and other personnel | 2024 | Staffing | $27,612.20 | $27,612.20 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 2024 | Supplies, Commodities, Materials | $3,094.00 | $3,094.00 |

| Budget Lines | Fiscal Year * | Description | UNDP (7%) * | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation | 2024 | ICT equipment and hosting | $3,000.00 | $3,000.00 |
| 4. Contractual services | 2024 | Total value of contracts under the project activities | $80,795.80 | $80,795.80 |
| 5. Travel | 2024 | Travel expenses associated with Project Management Team | $6,901.00 | $6,901.00 |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | 2024 | | | $0.00 |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs | 2024 | GOE for 12 months | $15,000.00 | $15,000.00 |
| **Project Costs Sub Total** | | | **$136,403.00** | **$136,403.00** |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs | | | $9,548.21 | $9,548.21 |
| **Total** | | | **$145,951.21** | **$145,951.21** |

## Budget by UNSDG Categories: 2025

| Budget Lines | Fiscal Year * | Description | UNDP (7%) * | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Staff and other personnel | 2025 | Staffing | $5,543.35 | $5,543.35 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 2025 | Supplies, Commodities, Materials | $2,150.96 | $2,150.96 |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation | 2025 | | | $0.00 |
| 4. Contractual services | 2025 | | $323,183.20 | $323,183.20 |
| 5. Travel | 2025 | | | $0.00 |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | 2025 | | | $0.00 |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs | 2025 | | | $0.00 |
| **Project Costs Sub Total** | | | **$330,877.51** | **$330,877.51** |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs | | | $23,161.43 | $23,161.43 |
| **Total** | | | **$354,038.94** | **$354,038.94** |

## Budget by UNSDG Categories: 2026

| Budget Lines | Fiscal Year * | Description | UNDP (7%) * | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Staff and other personnel | 2026 | | | $0.00 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 2026 | | | $0.00 |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation | 2026 | | | $0.00 |
| 4. Contractual services | 2026 | | | $0.00 |
| 5. Travel | 2026 | | | $0.00 |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | 2026 | | | $0.00 |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs | 2026 | | | $0.00 |
| **Project Costs Sub Total** | | | **$0.00** | **$0.00** |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs | | | $0.00 | $0.00 |
| **Total** | | | **$0.00** | **$0.00** |

## Performance-based Tranches Breakdown

| Tranche | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tranche 1 | UNDP (20%) | $99,998.00 | $99,998.00 |
| Tranche 2 | UNDP (50%) | $249,995.00 | $249,995.00 |
| Tranche 3 | UNDP (30%) | $149,997.00 | $149,997.00 |
| | | | **$499,990.00** |

## Results based budget

| Outcome * | Output * | Activity * | Agency * | Budget (USD) * |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Improved Capacity at subnational level for disaster resilient infrastructure planning and execution | | | **Sub Total** | **$284,124.96** |
| | Output 1.1 Delivery of training sessions for local government authorities on resilient infrastructure | | **Sub Total** | **$201,124.96** |
| | | Stakeholder consultations on training needs including topics and modes of delivery | UNDP (7%) | $3,000.00 |
| | | Development of gender responsive training sessions | UNDP (7%) | $30,000.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Gender responsive training workshops held in 3 regions of the Maldives | UNDP (7%) | $168,124.96 |
| | Output 1.2 Development of digital training courses | | **Sub Total** | **$50,000.00** |
| | | Conversion of in-person trainings into digital training modules and pilot testing | UNDP (7%) | $50,000.00 |
| | Output 1.3 Institutionalizing online courses | | **Sub Total** | **$33,000.00** |
| | | Stakeholder consultations on institutionalizing training courses as part of mandatory or optional trainings for local councils | UNDP (7%) | $3,000.00 |
| | | Linking trainings to council performance indexes | UNDP (7%) | $10,000.00 |
| | | Integrate/host training courses on Kiyeveni online training portal | UNDP (7%) | $20,000.00 |
| Introduction of disaster/crisis risk insurance | | | **Sub Total** | **$150,000.00** |
| | Output 2.1 Assessing insurance protection gap and developing a comprehensive risk assessment | | **Sub Total** | **$70,000.00** |
| | | Working with experts in climatology and other relevant fields, to formulate risk models to assess vulnerabilities to disasters including climate related risks | UNDP (7%) | $20,000.00 |
| | | Assessing insurance coverage and quantifying the insurance protection gap | UNDP (7%) | $50,000.00 |
| | Output 2.2 Conduct feasibility study to determine viable options to develop a catastrophe risk insurance pool | | **Sub Total** | **$80,000.00** |
| | | Development of a catastrophe risk insurance pool aimed at enhancing the Maldives disaster risk resilience | UNDP (7%) | $30,000.00 |
| | | Engaging legal and technical experts | UNDP (7%) | $10,000.00 |
| | | Working with Insurance industry to establish strategic partnerships | UNDP (7%) | $10,000.00 |
| | | Collaboration with specialized risk modeling agencies | UNDP (7%) | $10,000.00 |
| | | Implementation of public awareness intiatives | UNDP (7%) | $20,000.00 |
| Project Management | | | **Sub Total** | **$65,865.04** |
| | Project Management Costs | | **Sub Total** | **$65,865.04** |
| | | Staff and other personnel | UNDP (7%) | $33,155.55 |
| | | Supplies, Commodities, Materials | UNDP (7%) | $5,244.96 |
| | | Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation | UNDP (7%) | $3,000.00 |
| | | Travel | UNDP (7%) | $6,901.00 |
| | | General Operating and other Direct Costs | UNDP (7%) | $17,563.53 |
| **Total** | | | | **$499,990.00** |

## Programme Outcome Costs

| Outcome | Output | Activity | Implementing Agent | Time Frame | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 2024 | | 2025 | | | | 2026 | | |
| | | | | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Improved Capacity at subnational level for disaster resilient infrastructure planning and execution | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output 1.1 Delivery of training sessions for local government authorities on resilient infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Stakeholder consultations on training needs including topics and modes of delivery | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☑ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | Development of gender responsive training sessions | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | Gender responsive training workshops held in 3 regions of the Maldives | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ |
| | Output 1.2 Development of digital training courses | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Conversion of in-person trainings into digital training modules and pilot testing | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | Output 1.3 Institutionalizing online courses | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Stakeholder consultations on institutionalizing training courses as part of mandatory or optional trainings for local councils | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | Linking trainings to council performance indexes | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ |
| | | Integrate/host training courses on Kiyeveni online training portal | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ |
| Introduction of disaster/crisis risk insurance | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output 2.1 Assessing insurance protection gap and developing a comprehensive risk assessment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Working with experts in climatology and other relevant fields, to formulate risk models to assess vulnerabilities to disasters including climate related risks | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Outcome | Output | Activity | Implementing Agent | Time Frame | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 2024 | | 2025 | | | | 2026 | | |
| | | | | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | Assessing insurance coverage and quantifying the insurance protection gap | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | Output 2.2 Conduct feasibility study to determine viable options to develop a catastrophe risk insurance pool | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Development of a catastrophe risk insurance pool aimed at enhancing the Maldives disaster risk resilience | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | Engaging legal and technical experts | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | Working with Insurance industry to establish strategic partnerships | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ |
| | | Collaboration with specialized risk modeling agencies | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ |
| | | Implementation of public awareness intiatives | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ |
| Project Management | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Project Management Costs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Staff and other personnel | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | Supplies, Commodities, Materials | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | Travel | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | General Operating and other Direct Costs | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | UNDP | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

# Signatures

| | |
|---|---|
| **Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) (Digital)**<br>Mr Amit Prothi<br>Director General<br>amit.prothi@cdri.world | **SIGNATURE:**<br>Amit Prothi<br><br>**DATE:** 05-08-2024 |
| **Ministry of Construction & Infrastructure (Manual)**<br>Mr. Ibrahim Thoaam Mohamed<br>ibrahim.thoaam@infrastructure.gov.mv | **SIGNATURE:**<br><br>**DATE:** |
| **UNDP: UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) (Digital)**<br>Mr Enrico Gaveglia<br>RR<br>enrico.gaveglia@undp.org | **SIGNATURE:**<br>Enrico Gaveglia<br><br>**DATE:** 05-08-2024 |
| **UNDP: UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) (Digital)**<br>Mr Ronald Jackson<br>Mr<br>ronald.jackson@undp.org | **SIGNATURE:**<br>Ronald Jackson<br><br>**DATE:** 02-08-2024 |

© 2024 - UNDP : 1.0.0.0